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PORT OF PASCAGOULA

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GEN. FERGUSON TO SECURE LONGEVITY PAY FOR SERVICE.

Confederate Chieftain Is Notified Regarding Claim Against U. S. Government.

OTHER MISSISSIPPIANS TO RECEIVE PAY.

Gallant Biloxi Soldier Entitled to Pay As Result of Recent Congressional Act—Does Not Know the Exact Amount to Be Received.

Biloxi, Miss., July 10.—Gen. Samuel W. Ferguson, of Biloxi, will receive from the government longevity pay, the exact amount of which has not yet been determined which he would have received from the United States had he not offered his services to the Southern Confederacy in the war of the States. Gen. Ferguson is entitled to this pay as a result of the repeal by Congress of punitive legislation imposing penalties on West Point graduates who served in the Confederate army. The heirs of all the Confederate army officers who attended the United States military academy will receive longevity pay equally with survivors of the lost cause.

Gen. Ferguson, who resides on Gill Avenue, this city, received yesterday a letter from King & King, of Washington, D. C., his counsel, stating the general's claim had been filed with the treasury department at Washington and that as soon as the report is received he would be advised. All that probably remains before Gen. Ferguson will receive the amount of his claim is for him to sign a paper to prove his loyalty. Inasmuch as he offered his services at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war to the United States, he will have no trouble in proving his loyalty to the government.

The aggregate involved in the longevity claims will amount to approximately \$174,000. Probably 225 officers of the Confederacy and their heirs, many of whom are in Louisiana and Mississippi, will be benefited by the division. Gen. Ferguson is said to be the only living officer of the Confederacy who will share in the division.

The Mississippians and the sums their heirs will receive are as follows: Gen. Edward P. Alexander, \$328; Gen. John W. Frazer, \$803;

Gen. Earl Van Dorn, \$1,241; Gen. William H. C. Whiting, \$1,022; Col. Moses J. White, \$219; Col. John Withers, \$876. Gen. Ferguson will receive in excess of the amount that will be received by the Alexander heirs.

Gen. Ferguson is a native of South Carolina and entered West Point from Charleston, that state, in June 1852. He was graduated from the United States military school in 1857. He entered the Confederacy at the outbreak of the war of the States and served until its memorable close.

He was at Fort Walla Walla, which was then Washington territory, when the news of the outbreak reached the northwestern frontier. He started for his home at Charleston, on being notified of the eventualities, and reached there in April 1861.

He was made a captain of Infantry on entering the service of the Confederacy. In the regular army of South Carolina, accepted the position at once and joined his regiment.

Soon after entering the service as captain, Gen. Beauregard appointed him his aid-de-camp. He served in that capacity until shortly before the battle of Shiloh. He then left Gen. Beauregard's staff to become lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-sixth Mississippi cavalry. He was returned later to Gen. Beauregard's staff and was with this southern chieftain at the battle of Shiloh.

He was appointed a brigadier-general after serving as provisional colonel in the siege of Vicksburg and in June of the same year being made brigadier-general.

Gen. Ferguson fought with gallantry throughout the civil war and his deeds of bravery while a southern chieftain are matters of history. He is a well-preserved man and has a charming family.

Mississippi Girls Aged 14 and 17 Are Drowned.

Jackson, Miss., July 10.—Sarah Holliday, 17, and Maude Beaufault, 14, were drowned Thursday afternoon while bathing in a pond on the Holliday farm, three miles from Raymond. Miss Beaufault lived at Vicksburg and was visiting the Holliday family.

A party of four girls, composed of three Holliday daughters and Miss Beaufault, were bathing, when Miss Beaufault stepped in a hole beyond her depth. Miss Holliday went to her rescue, and was pulled under. The other girls ran to the Holliday home and summoned aid. The bodies were recovered three hours later.

Secure your Job Work at the Democrat-Star office. Prices to please.

THEO. G. BILBO NOT GUILTY OF BRIBERY

Lieutenant Governor Exonerated Of Charge After Long Deliberation.

ALLEGED ASSOCIATE ACQUITTED RECENTLY

Feature Not Introduced At Hobbs Trial Was Evident Of Chicago Lawyer.

Jackson, Miss., July 10.—Theodore G. Bilbo, lieutenant governor of Mississippi, was acquitted here late Thursday afternoon on the charge of soliciting and accepting a bribe. The jury had been out since late Wednesday night.

Bilbo and State Senator G. A. Hobbs were jointly indicted in connection with the proposed formation of a new county by the legislature of 1912. Steve Castleman, who was active in promoting the passage of the new county bill, testified at both trials that he had agreed to pay the sum of \$2,000 for the support and influence of Bilbo and Hobbs, and that he had given Hobbs \$200 of the money in a Vicksburg hotel. Hobbs, who was tried some time ago was also acquitted.

While Hobbs, who was a witness in the Bilbo trial, admitted negotiating with Castleman, he contended that he had done so in an effort to entrap him.

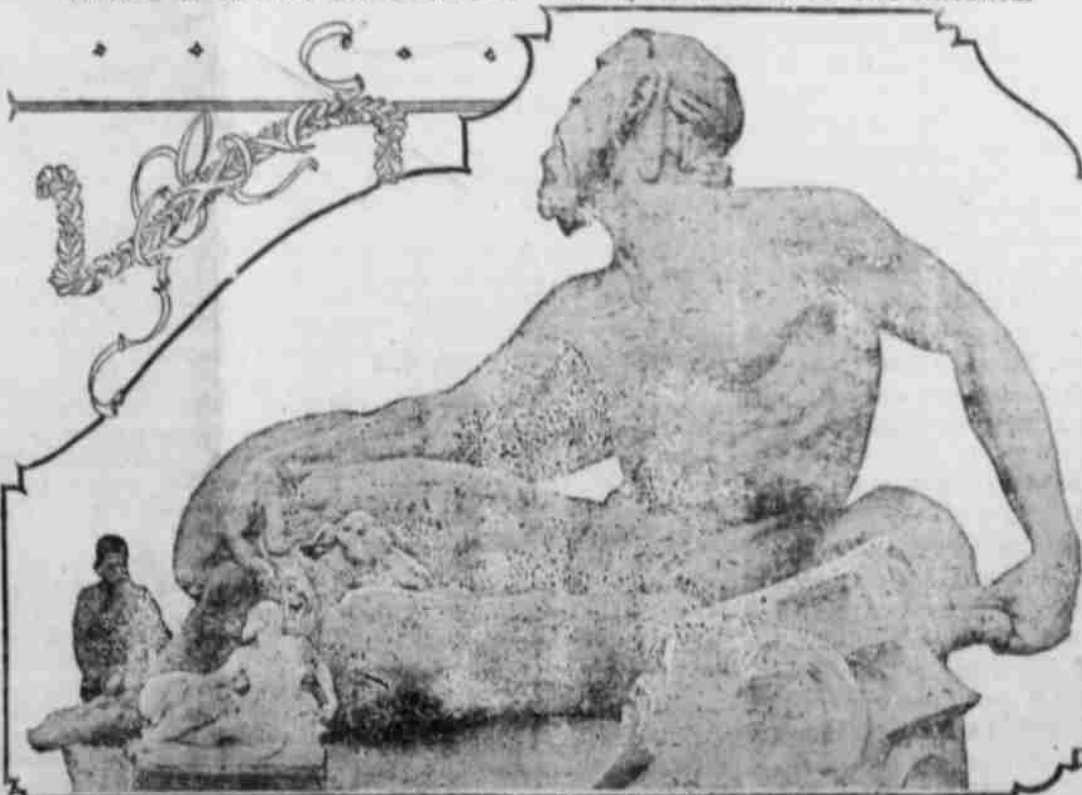
The trial of Bilbo was featured by the introduction of evidence not offered at the trial of Hobbs. In a Sample, a Chicago attorney, testified that he had been appointed by both Bilbo and Hobbs and had been advised that for the payment of large sums he could secure the dismissal of suits brought by the State of Mississippi against the Edward Hinds Lumber Company, an Illinois corporation. Bilbo, Sample charged, asked \$50,000 for his services and proposed, as lieutenant governor, to have the suits dismissed during the absence of the governor from the State. Various sums were paid to others, and the State was to receive \$25,000 for compromising the cases, according to Sample's testimony.

The trial began here nearly three weeks ago and attracted wide attention throughout the State. Bilbo is a candidate for governor of Mississippi.

Dewberry Culture for Canning

B. Koopman, of Big Point, Miss., is to establish a canning factory and will start with one of 10,000 to 15,000 cans a day. He is making an effort to induce the farmers of this vicinity to make a feature of raising dewberries for the market and for canning. He proposes to start with twenty acres in this fruit, which will be cultivated carefully, and the earliest fruit will be shipped to the markets and the later canned. He said that at some points in North Carolina places no larger than Big Point ship from thirty-five to forty carloads of dewberries during the season.

FAMOUS SCULPTOR'S CONCEPTION OF "WATER," FOR COURT OF THE UNIVERSE.



Scene in one of the sculptural warehouses on the exposition grounds. The figure above is that of a remarkable sculptural composition by Robert I. Aikin, one of the most brilliant of American sculptors. The figure representing the sculptor's conception of "Water," is a companion piece to three other symbolical sculptures—"Fire," "Earth" and "Air." The four figures, typifying the elements, will flank the descender into a vast sunken garden in the superb court of honor, the Court of the Universe. On the left may be seen the original model from which the figure was enlarged.

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Banking in Small Communities.

We have lately read that the banking system of Canada, to which the banking laws of Oklahoma, South Dakota and Mississippi, etc., owe one of its most prominent features, permits the central banks to establish innumerable branches. Some of these are on the lines of the great trunk railroads at places no larger than Laine or Orange Grove, but which have a populous and fertile back country. One of the leading Canadian banks has 200 branches, some of which net only \$200 a year, but 200 such branches means \$40,000,000 profits to the central bank.

The new Mississippi law does not permit the establishing of branch banks, but section 28 in fixing the minimum amount of capital stock, says: "In cities, villages and communities of one thousand or less, ten thousand (\$10,000)," and it is to be observed that while the act of 1914 does not permit the establishment of branch banks, they are forbidden by the code of 1906, and it does not appear as though that provision of the code has been repealed. It is also to be observed that any community, (it is not necessary that it be incorporated), that has a thousand inhabitants or less, and raise the necessary ten thousand dollars of capital, add comply with the law, may have a bank of its own.

The establishing in small communities that have either an industrial or agricultural future of a bank of small capital, is one of the signs of the times, that is worthy of observation. Before the enactment of the new national banking law it was almost impossible in some sections of the South for a rural community to receive any recognition from banks, and the farmers were thus greatly hampered and retarded in their efforts to develop the land, and thus they were driven to establish banks of their own and so make themselves independent of the larger towns, and then again, every village or community feels a pardon-

able pride in having a bank of its own.

In Germany, France, Scotland, Canada and the Western States the banks cater to the farmer, whether he be large or small, and seek to aid him in bringing about the fullest development of the land of the country, for the banking systems of these countries are under the dominion of men of large ideas and imaginative minds, who know that a bank like a plant grows upon what it dith feed upon, and that when the resources of the land cease, the bank must starve and die. For this reason they devote their energies and resources to the intelligent development, especially agricultural and manufacturing, feeding nourishing them in order that it may feed upon them and wax fat. Agriculture and manufacturing industries are looked upon with special favors for they are increasing assets, while mining and lumbering are not viewed with such favor as they are diminishing assets, as every ton of coal or ore removed from a mine and every foot of lumber cut from a forest, lessens its value.

A stream can be no higher than its source, and banks cannot be any more prosperous unless their surrounding territory is equally so.

U. S. Highway Expert Lauds Coast's Road.

Gulfport, Miss., July 10.—B. F. Hydel, the Federal engineer sent to make a preliminary survey of the coast highway, Wednesday evening went over the route from Biloxi to Pasa Christian and today reported that he will recommend to the government that an expert be sent down to map out plans and submit an estimate of the cost of Harrison county's link in the New Orleans-Mobile road.

How To Give Quinine To Children. FERRILLIN is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take, and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not necessitate any change in routine for fighting in the tropics. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for Ferrillin original package. The name FERRILLIN is blown in bottle. 25 cents.

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It Was Not To Him.

It was in a city restaurant that a little short woman and her tall husband entered and sat at a table.

"Will you have fried oysters?" asked the man, glancing over the bill of fare.

"Yes," answered the little short woman, as she tried in vain to touch her toes to the floor. "And John, I want a hassock."

John nodded, and as he handed his order to the waiter, he said, "And bring a hassock for the lady."

"One hassock?" repeated the waiter with more than ordinary interest. Then he lingered around the table, brushing the tablecloth and rearranging the bottles on it, while his face got very red.

Finally he came around to John's side and whispered: "Say, mister, I haven't been here long and I'm not on to all these things. Will the lady have the hassock boiled or fried?"

Eighty Square Inches of Skin Grafted on Man.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 9.—Seventeen months from the time he was admitted to a hospital here, Evely Jacobs, of Coalbrook, Pa., today was discharged with eighty square inches of new skin. Jacobs, while employed in a mill, was frightfully burned. His father and nine friends gave the cuticle which saved his life. Surgeons regard the case as one of the most remarkable in the history of skin grafting.

Half Turkey, Half Guinea, Is New Fowl.

Meriden, Miss., July 1.—A half turkey and half guinea was a peculiar fowl brought to the city Tuesday by J. J. Harris. The fowl had the head and part of its feathers were like those of a turkey, while its feet and other parts of its feathers were those of a guinea. The bird was raised by Tom Taylor, near Union, Neshoba county.

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